

## ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1872.

The authorities of Lowell, Mass., say that they have stopped the spread of small-pox in that city by a general vaccination and good hospital accommodations. All existing cases that were movable were removed, and all new cases were removed as soon as reported. The removal or dismissal of each case was followed by the destruction of material, and most thorough fumigation of persons and premises. The wagon and bedding used for conveying patients were thoroughly fumigated after each trip, and before they were returned to the city. A smoke-house was established adjoining the Board of Health's office, in which physicians and other persons known to have been handling patients or visiting infected places were required to be fumigated, to prevent exposure to other people. In fact, every precaution that could be suggested to prevent the spread of the disease was adopted and enforced at once.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate of Virginia by Mr. Pridemore, of Lee county, to repeal the act by which an annuity is paid from the State Treasury for the support of the University of Virginia and the Virginia Military Institute, and by which each of those institutions are required to educate youths from each Senatorial district who are unable, from poverty, to incur the expense of the higher grades of education. The Lynchburg Virginian says:—"It is, as we are informed, certain that the withholding of the annuity from the University at this time would amount to its suspension. The question, therefore, which we commend to the earnest consideration of members of the General Assembly, the alumni of the University, and all citizens friendly to the best interests of education in the State, is, are they prepared to destroy the University?"

The Amherst Enterprise advises every young man in Virginia to stay at home and work to save the State and build up the country. The no energy displayed by Virginians in the mining regions of California and the territories, and in the western States, if put forth here, would start every section into new life. The Richmond Equivocal tells our young men, "never to despair, but hope for the best. Your fathers did well; but you, with the superior advantages you have, must do better. Take things as you find them, and make the most you can of the material at your disposal." Patience and perseverance will meet with their reward in prosperity, in nine cases out of ten. It may be, not in great riches, but in comfort and happiness.

Yesterday the weather was clear in nearly all parts of the country, but the intense cold continued. The thermometer ranged 10 degrees above zero at Boston, 2 at Burlington and 9 at Portland. At Baltimore it was 21, at Chicago 17, Cincinnati 23, Detroit 21, Keokuk 11, St. Paul 3 and Montreal zero. At New Orleans it was down to freezing point, but at Key West it was 63 degrees above zero.—Chesapeake Bay is still partially blocked with ice, but steamers from Norfolk are making trips.

The year 1872 will long be remembered (says the British Review) as one of the most disastrous for shipping in the Northern Hemisphere that has ever been experienced, and it is only to be expected that the casualty of collision should bear its proportion. On the British coast alone the number last month far exceeded the total of any month ever before recorded, whilst in the North Sea, Baltic and American coasts, the proportion is even greater.

By the breaking way of an ice gorge in the Mississippi yesterday, and the rushing down of the immense cakes of ice, the docks at Memphis, ten barges of coal and half a dozen steamers were swept off and wrecked, entailing a loss of upwards of \$250,000. The barges contained nearly all the coal there was in the city, and it is feared the gas companies will be unable to supply light.

The New York papers are commenting on the recent fires in that city, and the necessity for adopting measures to prevent their recurrence. The Evening Express says it appears the city is being burned down by piecemeal, and states that the main causes of the fires are flaws near the wood, and steam pipes too much exposed.

A number of freight sheds on the Long wharf, Boston, with merchandise, were destroyed by fire yesterday, loss \$100,000. A portion of the goods was recently landed from coast steamers. Numerous destructive fires in different cities and towns at the North, are reported.

The case of Dodridge vs. Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, which has been tried in Washington this week, for the third time, terminated yesterday by a verdict for the defendant. The action was for a fee of \$50,000, to be paid in the event of Mrs. Gaines' success in her suits.

A Washington letter writer has a dissertation on the "self-importance of Western Congressmen, and the ridiculous airs they assume in Washington." This is, probably, not at all confined to members from the West.

The Lexington (Va.) Gazette says that the "present constitution of Virginia was written by Benj. Butler in Washington." It has heretofore passed in the State as the production of Judge Underwood.

Telegrams from various points North and South indicate that the snow of the past few days has created much inconvenience in local as well as general travel, to the great impediment of business.

Col. Charles Naylor died in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, in the 66th of his age, of pneumonia. He was a member of Congress from the Northern Liberties district from 1835 to 1841. At the beginning of the war with Mexico he raised a company in Philadelphia, and did service in the campaign. He was the first to enter the hall of the Montezumas, and was appointed Governor of the National Palace, which position he maintained until the American army retired, which event occurred on the 12th of June, 1848.

The New York Herald says:—"A peaceable union is utterly impossible so long as there is usurpation in any part of the country. Northern Republicans disbelieve in the sincerity of Southern Unionists, and hence are ready to support carpet baggers. We assure them that no disbeliever ever had less foundation in fact, that no people were ever more ready to accept the situation, but that the best way to foster hatred and revolution is to carry out the guerrilla warfare of adventurers like Pinchback."

The Baltimore Sun says:—"Secretary Delano, en route to Havana, accompanied by ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, stopped at New Orleans, and it is learned from there that a series of festivities, railroad excursions, &c., were gotten up in his honor, in which the chief persons figuring were Senator Kellogg, Collector of Customs Casey and Colonel Samuel H. Kennedy."

The police made a raid upon the gambling houses in Boston, the night before Christmas. In one of them, among the parties arrested were a number of prominent citizens, including, besides merchants and manufacturers, one prominent bank President of Boston and a clergyman of a neighboring city. They were all taken to the headquarters of the State Police.

News of the wreck of three vessels on the Massachusetts coast, and the loss of several lives, has been received.

## FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Dec. 26.—Among the bills and joint resolutions passed at the present session of the Legislature, which have become laws by the approval of the Governor, or by limitation, are the following:—Declaring elections of judges to fill vacancies to be for the unexpired terms of their predecessors; authorizing the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church and congregation at Harrisonburg, to execute deeds of trust; to prevent the conversion of moneys received by the collecting officers of the Commonwealth into coupons and for other purposes; authorizing the formation of a sub-school district in Mr. Gilad and Jefferson Township, in the county of Loudoun, and to provide for the erection of school buildings in the same; to incorporate the town of New Market in the county of Shenandoah; to repeal an act authorizing the supervisors of certain counties to impose a tax on dogs; to amend and re-enact the 20th and 21st sections of chapter 201 of the code of Virginia, edition of 1860, relative to the appointment of conservators of the peace for watering places, for the University of Virginia, and for incorporated colleges; to repeal an act entitled an act to provide for the payment of interest on public debt; declaring valid the assessments of real estate and the collection of taxes on the same, under the act in force January 24, 1872; authorizing the Old Dominion Coal Company to construct a railroad from their coal mines in Powhatan county, to James river; to amend and re-enact section 3, 4, and 6 of chapter 144 of the code of Virginia (1860) in reference to the protest of notes; to incorporate the Alexandria Infirmary; and for the relief of Wm. M. Buck.

## STATE DEBT.

The Governor has approved the bill passed by the General Assembly, repealing the act of last winter, paying four per cent. upon the public debt, the person receiving the four per cent., if the holder of a coupon bond, being obliged to relinquish his coupon as fully satisfied. The decision of the Court of Appeals declared that the condition attached to the reception of the four per cent. was unconstitutional. It is understood that the Governor signed the bill because he considers that when the creditor agreed to give up one-third of his debt, he expected, and under the provisions of the Funding act was entitled to receive six per cent., and that the act passed last winter, agreeing to pay four per cent. was therefore illegal, and an infringement of the contract as entered into between the State and the party funding. The repeal of the law of last winter, agreeing to pay four per cent., could not effect the holders of coupon bonds, because they would use their coupons in the payment of State taxes—dollar for dollar, that the persons who held registered bonds, and could exchange them for coupon bonds, and so have the like privileges, and the probabilities were, that as there were no conditions attached to the reception of the four per cent. interest by the holders of registered bonds that they had, no doubt, long before this, received that amount of interest. The only parties that could be effected were the small number of persons who had not funded, and as they were not to be reached by the provisions of the Funding bill, in any event a special provision would have to be made for them by subsequent legislation.

## REPUTATION.

The repudiators in the Legislature, and it is with regret that it has to be admitted that there are any, have, it is said, determined to resist the passage of any bill that seeks to pay any interest upon the State debt, and to oppose the passage of any tax bill, their object being to keep all the money in the Treasury, which they calculate will run the State government for over a year, and to leave the matter of the debt to the next Legislature, which they claim will be elected upon the issue of repudiation, or anti-repudiation.

## REMOVAL OF STATE DEPOSITS.

A short time before the Legislature adjourned for the Christmas holidays, a bill was introduced by Senator Greene, of Petersburg, which provided that instead of the money in the Treasury of the State being deposited exclusively in the Richmond Banks; a portion of it should be deposited in the cities of Norfolk, Petersburg, Lynchburg and Alexandria. There is no reason why the city of Richmond should have the exclusive benefit of all of the State's money, and the other cities of the State be left out in the cold. The banks of the cities named will, it is understood, combine together and employ gentlemen to properly present their claims before the Legislature soon after the re-assembling.

## A COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

Governor Walker has commuted the sentence of John Appleby, colored, convicted in Prince William county, of arson, from hanging to imprisonment in the penitentiary for ten years. Appleby is aged about eleven years. The jury in rendering their verdict of guilty recommended him to the mercy of the Governor, and that his sentence be commuted to seven years in the penitentiary. The Judge of the County Court sentenced him to be hanged on the 7th day of February, 1873. His crime was that of setting fire to a dwelling house in the night time. Judge Nicol, who passed sentence, the Commonwealth's Attorney, who prosecuted, the Sheriff of the county, the clerk of the Court and the gentleman whose dwelling was burned,

all united in a petition to the Governor for the commutation, which has been granted.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

In consequence of the prevalence of the small pox, twelve of the physicians of the city have been appointed by the Council Committee on Health to vaccinate and re-vaccinate, free of charge, all persons desiring it. Some anxiety is manifested for fear the supply of gas should give out. The supply of coal is nearly exhausted.

## PEQUOD.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To know the very age and body of the Times."

A special dispatch from Berlin relates that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has delivered a note to Prince Gortschakoff informing him that England will abstain from interfering with Russian progress in Central Asia if it does not threaten Afghanistan. Nine thousand Khivese troops are now besieging the Russian forts on the river Emba. Another force of two thousand is deprelating on the Russian fisheries at the mouth of the same river. Reinforcements have been sent to the Russian forces in those localities.

The discussion is continued in regard to the respective merits and demerits of the lately popular remedy for nervous affections. A French physician, in a recent essay on chloral hydrate, states that it can be employed in all cases of sleeplessness without fever; that for the relief of severe pain opiates must be used in connection with the chloral, and that small doses should be prescribed in cases of serious troubles of the heart and circulatory system.

Judge Durell, of New Orleans, having become quite a prominent personage of late, attention has been directed to the fact that in the beginning of the war he took the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. He was appointed United States Judge by President Lincoln in 1863, and it is reasonable to suppose that he could not have taken possession of his office without subscribing to the iron-clad oath of 1862.

As an aid to the efforts of those who are working to get Colorado Territory admitted into the Union, it has been proposed to increase its population to an approximate standard by annexing to it the un-settled portion of Wyoming Territory. The Wyoming people have taken great alarm at this, and are sending on indignation protests against such dismemberment.

The fire record for the last twenty-four hours embraces hotel and adjoining buildings in New York, loss \$200,000; a railway wharf shed in Boston, loss \$100,000; a rolling mill in Philadelphia, loss \$30,000; stores and houses in Wilmington, N. C., loss \$40,000; five stores in Windsor, Canada, loss \$35,000—a total of \$405,000 worth of property destroyed in one day and night.

Mrs. Woodhull, refused a hearing in New York and Boston, managed to deliver her lecture, on "Moral Cowardice and Modern Hypocrisy," in Springfield, Mass., last, Friday evening. It contained nothing new, however, being an exposition of her ideas of free love and a reiteration of various statements which she lately gave to the world from Ludlow street jail.

In a suit decided by Judge Blatchford in New York yesterday the United States has been compelled to pay Adams Express Company the value of a package of Treasury notes, which were stolen from the Company and subsequently purchased in good faith by a firm of brokers.

The Ministers of Austria, Germany and Russia, in conference at Athens, acting on instructions from their Governments have jointly advised the Greek Government to end the difficulty about the Laurium silver mines, by conceding the demands of France and Italy.

The United States war steamer California, has sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu, to be present in case of a possible emergency arising on the question of succession to the throne of the Sandwich Islands, in which protection to American citizens might be required.

The steamship Liberia, Captain Watts, of the Allan line, from Liverpool, now due in Baltimore from Norfolk, has been twenty-three days on the passage, experiencing bad weather and high winds—in fact, severe gales—through which she safely rode.

The Modoc War in Oregon threatens the Southern counties with the danger of Indian hostilities, unless they are soon overpowered by military force. They are said to be a dangerous, savage and brutal tribe, small in numbers, but exceedingly hostile to the white settlers.

A telegram from Berno says that diplomatic relations between the Swiss Government and the Vatican have been broken off. The Papal Legation at Lucerne, it is thought, will be abolished, the Charge d'Affaires and attaches having been recalled.

A London telegram, in speaking of the wreck of the Allen line steamship Germany on the coast of France, says that of the thirty persons lost twelve were passengers; one an American.

A telegram received at Washington from New Orleans states that Gov. Warmoth declares his intention to acquiesce in the decision of the Court and the determination of the President to sustain Pinchback as Governor.

Stokes was permitted to testify in his own defence yesterday, and repeated his statement that Fisk drew the first pistol, and that he (Stokes) only fired with the intention of protecting his own life.

The liabilities of the Memphis Bank, which suspended yesterday, amounted to \$24,000, which will fall chiefly on small depositors. The suspension has been expected for some weeks.

Continuous rain fell yesterday in every section of California from San Diego to Yreka. No doubt there will be a bountiful harvest next year.

William Bently, a stock broker of London suspended payment yesterday. It was reported that he was short forty-four thousand shares of Erie.

Francis A. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs has resigned, his resignation to take effect on the 1st of January.

The monthly sale of Scranton coal in New York city has been postponed until Friday next, the 3d of January.

Pere Hyacinthe is about to start a paper, to be called La Republique Evangelique.

DESTRUCTION OF RAILROAD BUILDINGS.—On Sunday morning, the 22d instant, at half past ten o'clock, the Agent's Department of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad at Odont, used also as a telegraph and ticket office, caught fire from the pipe to the roof. Mr. Scott and Mr. Geo. Kriedler were in the office at the time, but no other help being present, they were unable to prevent the total destruction of the building, which was of wood. The books, tickets and telegraph instruments of the company were saved. Many tools belonging to the trackmen were destroyed. Mr. Kriedler, by going so often into the burning building, came very near being smothered.—Marlboro', Md., Prince Georgian.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased a hundred and seventy-eight thousand pounds sterling during the past week.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

On Thursday night the large tobacco factory of R. C. Osborne, in Petersburg, was destroyed by fire, with its stock and fixtures. Mr. Osborne is insured in the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company, and in the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company. Three tenement houses adjoining the factory, and belonging to Mr. Osborne were also destroyed.

The Lynchburg Virginian in its notice of Christmas, in that place, says:—"A worse day for enjoyment than Christmas was, we have never known. The snow fell all day, and late in the night it was still coming down. The atmosphere was very heavy. Fewer people were on the streets than we have ever seen before on Christmas day."

A fine specimen of Brown Hematite Iron Ore has been discovered on the land of Mr. Thos. A. Brown, a portion of the old "Harewood" estate on the Smithfield turnpike, within about 2½ miles of Charlottesville.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Rockbridge county, on Monday last, action on the proposition to withdraw the county's subscription to the Valley Railroad was postponed till the first Monday in March.

The Amherst Enterprise says:—"We understand that a number of the colored folks about this place, to gratify an overweening desire to get an education have resolved to make a general strike, quit work and go to school."

The Fair held by the ladies of the Harrisonburg Memorial Association, notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, was a success. The receipts amounted to \$210.

The Female Schools in Staunton, it is said, accommodate nearly 600 pupils, and they are to be enlarged.

The Lexington Gazette says:—"There is a deep snow on the ground, a thick sheet on that and another snow falling on that."

Petersburg ships Christmas toys to Scotland.

Senator Lewis is at home in Rockingham, quite ill.

THE BURNING OF THE WILD ANIMALS IN BARNUM'S CIRCUS.—In a conversation with the property-man of the circus, the writer asked:—"What was the first intimation shown in charge of the animals, had of the fire?" "Well, there were several men who took care of the beasts, and about four o'clock this morning the tamer, Lion Charles, we call him, who sleeps directly in front of the lions' cage, was awakened by an awful roaring. He raised himself up on his elbow, and saw the lions wide awake, and one of them dashing against the bars of the cage and shaking them. 'Shut up,' says he; 'what are you making all this noise about?' He was just turning over to go to sleep again when he saw the fire coming out of the boiler-room. So he jumps up and calls the other men—they were all in their shirts and drawers—and then ran to the other end of the building. When they got there they found Camel Charles, the one who has charge of these animals, and Lion Charles—a darkey that takes care of the snakes, and sleeps every night on the top of the cage where they're kept—trying to put out the fire, which by this time had reached the giraffe's cage. While they were doing this, two water buckets were thrown down the bars so as to let the animals loose. You can imagine how much the fire had gained when I tell you that even the manes and tails of the giraffes were on fire. Well, they got the bars down and persuaded one of them to come out—Tommy, he was one of the nicest, gentlest little fellows that ever was; you could lead him all over town with one end of a pocket-handkerchief in his mouth. But just as soon as he saw the flames he wheeled right round and rushed back into the cage, and there they had to leave him. It is curious, but all animals except elephants are like horses; fire scares them so that they don't know what they're about, and it's the hardest work in the world to move them away. Then the fire ran on to the page of the happy family, and all them were gathered and jumping and flying around inside, making a tremendous row. You see, the cages were made of pine wood, and the flames rushed over them in an instant. I was on the ground within ten minutes after the first alarm was sounded, and aided to the best of my ability to save the animals, but the building burned too quickly for us." "Would you have let the lions and tigers loose in the streets?" "Certainly, though I don't know about the tigers, they are so treacherous that you never can tell what they will do. As to the lions, you know we have nets ready to catch them in as they come out of the cage, so we should have had no trouble with them. But we had not time enough to do anything, and some of us had to run for it pretty hard to save ourselves."

A CONTROVERSY has arisen in England over a decision of the Bishop of Lincoln regarding the right of a clergyman to omit a portion of the burial service at a funeral. A reverend had declined to read over a deceased parishioner of immortal life the words of the service which consign the body to earth "in sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection," as he did not believe that the deceased had died in the grace of the Lord. Complaint was made to Bishop Wordsworth, and the bishop decided that in dealing with such unhappy persons, if the clergyman conscientiously feels that there are expressions in the burial service which he cannot use, he is not to be condemned for leaving them out. This case becomes the more interesting when considered in connection with that of Rev. Mr. Cheney of Chicago, who was censured and suspended from the exercise of the clerical office by Bishop Winchcombe for exercising his discretion in omitting a word, not from the burial, but from the baptismal service. The English rector, from conscientious scruples omitted the promises of a joyful resurrection from the burial service; the Chicago rector, from similar motives, omitted from the baptismal service the declaration that an infant was made "regenerate" by baptism. The English bishop decides that the first named omission is justifiable; the Illinois bishop decides that the omission of the word "regenerate" is a sufficient cause for degrading the clergyman who omits it.—Lynchburg News.

PRINCE WILLIAM ITEMS.—Mr. Geo. Weedon, said to be the oldest man in this county, died at his residence, "Coke Hill," below Brentsville, on the morning of the 23d inst., in the 86th year of his age. He was for many years a magistrate, and under the old regime a member of the county bench. He was a native of the county, being a member of a numerous relationship, and highly respected for his worth and integrity as a citizen. The F. P. Gaskins Lodge, 1467, I. O. O. F., gave a ball at Davis' Hall on last Thursday night. Everything passed off very pleasantly, and the tables were supplied bountifully with refreshments. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity although the weather was very inclement. On Monday night the same Lodge will give a grand ball. The F. P. Gaskins Lodge was the first institution of the kind ever organized in Prince William.

Christmas passed off very quietly yet pleasantly in this village. Owing to the unpleasant state of the weather—a snow storm prevailing all day—but few persons were on the street, yet within doors all was cheerfulness and jollity, whilst egg-nog and other drinkables aided to commemorate the occasion.—Manassas Gazette.

At a missionary meeting in Salford, England, on Christmas night, the floor of the building gave way, and a hundred persons were precipitated a considerable distance. Many were injured; some, it was feared, fatally.

The death of thousands of the little sparrows that have done such good service in New York was one of the effects of the great snow storm in that city on Thursday. They were unable to find a resting place for their feet, such was the violence of the storm and the depth of the snow.

The weather, though somewhat moderated this morning, is still very cold.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Christmas Again—Was Christ Born on the 25th day of December?

Mr. Editor: Your correspondent Fiddis, or Faithful, very kindly suggested some points which he supposed were overlooked in reaching the conclusion that Christ was not born on the celebrated 25th day of December:

1. The first point is in reference to the climatic changes which are going on age after age. But if this is true of Palestine, as it is of some other countries in about the same latitude, and in the same way, then, that country has a milder climate now than at the time in debate. Be that as it may, all must admit that it was cold weather when Christ was crucified, for Peter had to warm himself at the fire with the servants. This was about the first of April. But there is another climatic difficulty which will help to give light on this subject. It is well known that it never rains in that country in the summer. But rain sets in about the middle or last of October and continues till near the last of March. These rains continue incessantly all through November and December, except when the cold turns the rain into snow or sleet. In consequence of this the floods were watched in the fields during the entire summer and brought in and housed just before the rainy season set in, and kept in all the winter, or till about the first of May, when the grass was again green in the fields.

2. The next point is the general acceptance of the 25th day of December as the right one, &c. It thus proves the point in question, it also proves that when all the world believed that the earth was a vast plain instead of a sphere, and that the sun went round the earth every twenty-four hours, that they were correct. The fact will scarcely be denied that the birthday of Christ was not celebrated by any body during the first three centuries. It was their custom to celebrate the death, not the birth of great men. Hence the proverb, "The day of one's death is better than the day of his birth."

Some sages, however, about the beginning of the fourth century began to celebrate the birthday of Christ in opposition to the feast that had long been kept in commemoration of the great massacre of the innocents at Bethlehem. Both of these feasts were kept for a time on the 6th of January. But about the beginning of the fourth century the Latin Church, which was then the ruling church and thought, or at least claimed to be infallible, changed the day to the 25th day of December. This was done not because that church claimed to know which was the right day, for no one could find that out, but because it was the day on which they had long celebrated the birth of Sol. They claimed this as the birthday of their ancient god, the sun, because at this time the sun begins to return to us, or the earth begins to turn towards the south and the days begin to lengthen, illustrating the rising of the sun of righteousness upon the world.

Thus it seems that what the churches have long been puzzled over as a matter of great importance, was not considered at all important to Him who inspired the Scriptures. Would it not seem that the silence of the Holy Ghost on this subject indicates that God did not desire this event to be celebrated? It is not only a doubtful point as to what day is the right one, but whether any day should be thus celebrated as the birthday of our Savior, since there is not one word in the Bible to encourage it.

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[COMMUNICATED.]

How is the problem to be solved in regard to help? (to servants now) for the three past years I have kept an account of the exact number employed in my family and they are as follows:—23 Marys, 19 Mary Anns, 13 Mary Janes, 5 Marias, 8 Lizzies, 3 Betties, 4 Elizabeths, 4 Kates, 2 Kitties, 1 Catherine, 1 Emma, 1 Susie, 2 Alices, 2 Nannies, 5 Ellens, 3 Nellies, 4 Louises, 1 Sofie, 2 Sophias, 6 Margarets, 3 Maggie, 3 Elizas, 7 Janes, 3 Anna Elizas, 2 Annandas, 1 Ellenora, 1 Priscilla, 4 Sallies, 1 Sarah, 3 Pollies, 2 Fannies, 1 Christianina, 1 Kitt, 1 Ruth, 2 Elizas, 2 Nancies, one whose name was Matilda Francis Rudeford, Jones, 1, Maria, 1, Frances, 2, Jiminas, 1, Susana, 1, Caroline, 1, Hannah, 1, Deborah, 1, Clementina, 1 and one Roxanna. All the above lived for no less than one month, and all represented themselves as masters of all work, many of them with characters in their trousers—and there they kept them. Now what are we to do? They have the largest liberty they can and come where they please, and it will not do to say one word; if you do you are the most quarrelsome creature to be found, and off they go in a huff, seeking some one else to victimize. I have heard that there is a surplus female population up North. Cannot some in lieu be held out for some of them to emigrate this way, where they can find good homes and good treatment, with plenty of spare time for all reasonable purposes? F. P.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.—[From the Cumberland (Md.) Times, Dec. 25.] On Monday forenoon last a most lamentable affair occurred in West Virginia, between Frankfort and Springfield, in the section known as the Middle Ridge, about fifteen miles distant from this city. Several gentlemen residing in that section of country were out hunting; among the number were Messrs. William Truax and Joshua Messmore. They had seen some deer and were chasing them up, but found this somewhat difficult, the deer at times getting out of sight. In order to make better progress in the hunt the members of the party separated. Shortly afterward Mr. Truax espied through the thick woods and brush what he believed to be the hoof of a deer, and in the spur of the moment, thinking he might shoot the (supposed) animal before it could see him, he drew up his gun and fired at the object. A low groan greeted his ear, and hurrying to the spot, he found to his intense horror that he had shot and killed his fellow-sportsman, Mr. Messmore. The bullet entered his head just behind the left ear, and instant death was the result. Mr. Truax immediately called others of the party, who soon came up, and in a few moments these men, who, a short time previous were joyous in the excitement of the sport, wended their way homeward, silently and sorrow-stricken, bearing the remains of their unfortunate companion.

A DEFAULTER.—Last Saturday, Dec. 14th, it was mysteriously whispered as a matter to be kept profoundly secret that James E. Thompson had fled the county, a fugitive and defaulter. Such had been the estimation in which Mr. Thompson was held that many refused to give any credence whatever to the rumor. On Sunday, however, the startling reports were generally believed, and early Monday morning the lawyers were busy drawing up the necessary documents upon which attachments might issue. The first suit instituted was by the wife of the fugitive, Mrs. Mary J. Thompson, for divorce and \$15,000 alimony. Mary, Mattie, M. A. and Thomas J. Handy, under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend, brought suit for \$5,500. It was only a short time since Mr. Thompson, was appointed trustee for these minor children, giving P. H. Jordan, T. J. Moore and the Lexington National Bank as sureties on his bond. Other suits were brought to the amount of \$35,900. To meet this large indebtedness Mr. Thompson owns about 700 acres of well improved cane run land, considered one of the finest farms in the county.—Harrodsburg (Ky.) People.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The announcement is made by authority that at 11 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, 1st of January, the President will receive the members of the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers. At 11:30 a. m., the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Governor of the District of Columbia and suite, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and of the Court of Claims will be received. At 12 m. the officers of the army and navy will be received. At 12:30 p. m. the heads of bureaus of the several departments will be received. At 12:45 p. m. the associated soldiers of the war of 1812 and members of the Oldest Inhabitants Association of the District of Columbia will be received. The reception of citizens commences at 1 p. m., (at which time the gates of the inclosure will be opened), and will terminate at 2 p. m. Carriages will approach the Executive Mansion by the eastern gate and leave by the western gate.—Washington Star.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

The following were among the receipts by the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad this week:—Corn 3310 bushels, wheat 2155, corn 591, rye 108, barley 30, beans 21, peas 6, walnuts 25, corn meal 40, dried fruit 105, potatoes 5, chestnuts 5, hickory 6 bags, ground bark 222 sacks, sumac 13 sacks, flour 178 bbls and 16 sacks, dressed poultry 59 bbls and boxes, dressed hogs 16 milk 3 cans, game 1 bbl, apples 161 bbls, hickory 37 lbs, leather 27 rolls, bradley 6 bbls, tallow 2 bbls, butter 51 lbs and 4 kites, eggs 13 bbls and boxes, bark 8 cords, lard 3 k kins, for 1 pack